WANT YORK BELLLE FROM Y APRIL 19 1861 -TRIFLE SHEET

#### THE WAR.

. [CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.] on the Rhode Island contingent of 1,000 men to New York, and it was supposed they would be ready to-day.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON, April 17, 1361. His Excellency Governor Buckingham has made the howing appointments upon his staff for the year en-ning:—Aids, Colonels H. H. Ozgood, of Norwich, and menry R. Bond, of New London; Adjutant General, Gen. ery W. Birge, of Norwich; Quartermaster General. ol J. M. Hathaway, of Suffield; Paymaster General, Colm. O. Irish, of New London.

The largest and most enthweiastic meeting ever held in s city was held here this evening. It was called to in the government. With the exception of a few eding democrate, the mass of the people are true to the are and stripes.

the Governor for arming the troops. The Connecticut regiment will be organized in a day or

two and prepared to respond to the call of the govern Norwice, Conn., April 18, 1861.

an enthusiastic meeting was held here to day. Ten thousand deliars were raised by subscription for the fami-lies of volunteers. Governor Buckingham and William DANUURY, Conn., April 17, 1861.

Company C, Captain E. E. Wildman, held a meeting to-night and decided, by a unanimous vote, to offer their services to Governor Buckingham, which they did by selegraph immediately. About thirty volunteers also ed their services. - : The directors of Pahquioque Bank to day unanimously noted to tender the Governor \$50,000.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 16, 1861. Prior. Washburn, of Maine, has received a despatch from the Secretary of War, stating that Maine's quota of coops will be required at their rendezvous by the 20th

Several patriotic resident's of this city have tendered loan of \$50,000 to the State for the defence of the At Camden the democrats have cut out the name of Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, from their old electio

Eng and substituted a piece of black crape. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., April 16, 1851.
The State Capital Bank has tendered the loan of \$30,000 to Governor Goodwin to aid in putting down rebellion.

#### NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

The city is to-day again excited by news from abroadthe reports of war preparations from the North, of secession in Virginia, and movements in North Carolina.

Jeff. Davis' proclamation is variously commented upon some sustaining it, and many thinking it an assumption of powers which properly belong to the provisional Con-

There is no war feeling here of any account, except nong a few of the most radical. The bonor of the State has been satisfied in obtaining possession of Fort Sumter, and if the matter is allowed to drop where it is, peace may be restored. People here say all the South d is to be let alone. Reconstruction is regarded impossible; nobody wants it. If the North unit in feeling, the South is likewise severe ly so. As regards the recapture of Sumter, ary men say it is impossible to do it by ships. First the channel and natural obstructions would prevent their coming up. Second, the shores are lined with batteries for miles. If done at all, it must, they say, be by beating the army out of the State, taking possession o the present batteries and shelling out the Southern garri-son. It is not believed that the administration is made

Two millions two hundred thousand dollars were subscribed in Charleston yesterday and to-day to the Confederate loan. Money is seemingly plenty, and assurance have been received that any amount required will be

ood that in case of hostilities Jeff. Davis will take the field in person and head the army that has

### ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, April 18, 1861. A despatch was received at Savannah on the 16th that Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession, to take effect in two days. No advices to that effect have been

Unless the Cincinnati seizures are promptly redressed it will cause a non intercourse and seizure of Obio One hundred guns are now firing all over the South

for Virginia. President Davis has just been officially MORILE, April 18, 1861.

The secession of Virginia was received with immense cheering. Cannon were fired and bells rung. The peopleare frantic.

REPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1861.

Active and great preparations are making here for the defence of New Orleans.

The City Council has appropriated \$260,000 for the defence of this city. Everything in the way of military matters are making

rapid progress. NEW ORLEANS, April 16, 1861. The Terribonne Rifles and a company of regular in fantry left for Pensacola to-day. Troops continue to

The war news has created the highest excitement.

The military statu quo of Pensacola remains unchanged The Supreme Court, and all District Courts of New Or leans, adjourned to-day till the 20th of May next, in consequence of impending threatened hostilities.

If found necessary, martial law will be declared. Several vessels are fitting out at this port in anticipa tion of the issuing of letters of marque.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1861. President Davis has made an additional call for troops on the Confederate States. Gov. Moore has issued a pro clamation to-day for three thousand men from Louisians Major Gen. Clark and staff, of Mississippi, passed through New Orleans to-day from Pensacola, en route for Mississippi, to organize and put in the field four thousand Other States will contribute their quota in propor-

General Clark reports no change in the military statu que of Pensacola. No attack would be made for the next ten days.

General Pillow arrived in Montgomery yesterday, and offered twenty regiments, now being raised in Tennessee, for the use of the confederate army.

English vessels are receiving freights to Liverpool at

seven eights of a penny preference over American ships, which are refused at three-eighths. A number of Northern ships cleared in ballast to-day

for eastern ports, and several of which arrived off the bar from Liverpool are ordered North. The Common Council of New Orleans appropriated yesterday \$200,000 for the defence of the city.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 1861. New Orleans is jubilant at the news of the secession of Virginia. One hundred guns were fired, amid the wil lest

Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri, and

Arkansas, it is expected, will go out this week. Captain Nodler, of the French marine, has offered his services to the Confederate government, and will fit out a privateer at his own expense. Several privateers are

expected to sail from this port shortly.

The loan was all taken. The rush of subscribers was tremendous. One hundred millions would be taken if

Recruiting progresses rapidly in New Orleans. The regiments are filling up fast, and troops are pouring in from the interior. The highest military spirit prevails.

#### the authorities of Cincinnati, is expected to produce hostilities between Ohio and Kentucky.

Accesta, April 17, 1801.

The sales of cotton in the Southern markets are very small, and little offering. Holders demanded an advance Accesta, Ga., April 18, 1861. The news of the secession of Virginia was communi cated to Roger A. Pryor as he was departing in the cars for Montgomery. There was immense cheering, and bells were runk and cannon fred.

# OUP GREAT CRISTS

THE WAR.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

EFFECT IN THE SOUTH.

The "Old Dominion" to be the Battlefield of the Coming Struggle.

# The City of Washington Threatened.

Troops Hurrying from the North for the Defence of the .National Capital.

The Seventh Regiment to Leave New York To-Day.

All Citizens, Strangers and Office Seekers Under Arms.

Important and Favorable Demonstrations in Baltimore.

Northern Troops Pass Through Without Hindrance.

The Roll of the Drum Heard from Montauk Point to the Falls of St. Anthony.

The Entire North Keeping Step to the Music of the Union.

Every City, Town and Village Alive with Volunteers.

## THE FALL OF SUMTER.

See Second Page for an Account of the Bombardment of Sumter.

#### MAJOR ANDERSON.

See Third Page for Interesting Details of His Arrival at this Port,

Ac ...

# IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Seizure of Harper's Ferry Arsenal and Vessels of War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861. my despatch, brought the intelligence that three large special trains of cars left Alexandria between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. Two of them went in the direction of Richmond; but whether they were going to that place, or were destined to some other place of rendezvous in Virginia, was a master of some doubt; but that they started upon some secret expedition against the government seemed clear in the minds of the messangers. The third train, containing none but known secessionists, went out on the road leading to Harper's Ferry.

Following directly upon the report above mentioned the city has been thrown into a state of intense excitement by the report that the arsenal at Harper's Ferry was seized this morning. But we get no particulars.

In addition to this, two Union members of the Richmond Convention-Messrs. Carlile and Dante-arrived here this forenoon, and report that the excitement was so intense vesterday that seven of the Union members had to leave

Mr. Clemens and four others proceeded on for Western Virginia, but their baggage was retained in Richmond. Mr. Bootts remained there, but it is feared by his friends

A despatch from Norfolk states that the United States ship Yorktown has been taken by the mob, and that they have sunken four or five vessels across the changel at the mouth of Elizabeth river, leading to the Navy Yard.

VIRGINIA ARRAYED AGAINST THE UNION-A FORCE MARCHING ON THE FEDERAL

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1961.

The question of peace or war, so far as Virginia is concerned, is settled. Gov. Letcher's reply to the President's proclamation is full of war spirit. He emphatically refuses to respond, and defies the government of the United States. He says Virginia accepts the issue

A gentleman, who has just arrived, states that the escession ordinance was passed two days ago. The seven men who voted against it were driven out of the city, and barely escaped with their lives.

The government has just received reliable intelligence that a large force, under command of Governor Wise, was about to start for Washington. The War Department has no doubt of its authenticity. The most active preparations are being made to bring all the force now here into

At two o'clock this morning the booming of cannon was distinctly heard in this city. What it was, or where

# SEIZURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861. It is stated in financial circles, as coming direct from authority, that the government has advices that Harper's Ferry is in the hands of Virginia.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861. The mustering of men is going on briskly to night. All the Northern and Western men in the city are organized for active service. General Lane, United tates Senator from Kansas, commands about one bundre

Kareas. Illinois and Massachusetts men. His colleague, General Pomeroy, is a Lieutenant in the same company. Cassius M. Clay sent his family to Philadelphi to-day, and has since been engaged in mustering a force, and to night it numbers about two hundred of the best men in the city. In the ranks are government officials, high and low, foreign Ministers, Governors, United States Senators, &c. Colonel Lamon, Marshal of the District, is First Lieutenant, and William Milward, United Postes Marshal of the Eastern district of Pountylvania, is Second Lieutenant.

Governor Nye has raised about fifty men, and turned them over to the command of Colonel Clay. The determination of all now in the City is to hold the

city, at all hazards, until there is a sufficient military force here to relieve the citizens and civilians now volun-

THE QUARTERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND OTHER TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861. Colonel Butterfield arrived here this morning, from New York, for the purpose of making arrangements respecting the Seventh regiment. He called upon General Scott, who informed him that he had, last evening, despatched orders for them to proceed by rail immediately to this city. It is understood that they will be quartered for the present in the old Hall of the House of Represen tatives. They will probably be permanently stationed on Capitol Hill.

The commander of the regiment, Colonel Lefferts, was also informed of the movements which are understood to be on foot in Baltimore to prevent troops from crossing that city, and, accordingly, to be prepared for any emer gency that may arise. The same precaution has also been given to the troeps at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and other points. They will, therefore, come prepared to fight their way to the federal capital. if it should be ne-

been all day. The action of Virginia in passing the secession ordinance, and the reply of Governor Letcher to the President's requisition for troops from that State to sustain the federal government, definitely settles the

Washington is to be the great battle ground, and the Confederate States, backed by Virginia, will concentrate an army of one hundred thousand men on the banks of the Potomac, to drive, as they openly assert, the present administration from the capital of the nation.

The South do not expect to hold it, but they are fully determined that the Lincoln government shall not re main here if they can prevent it.

Within the next ten days the administration will con-

cer trate as many troops as can be accommodated. The city is vulnerable from nearly every direction, surrounded as it is' by Virginia and Maryland. These States, as well as the entire South, are aware of these The Secretaries of the several departments to day noti

fled the clerks in their respective departments to return at five o'clock, for the purpose of having the military oath administered to each and all of them. They will be required, if it should become necessary, to take arms in defence of the city. Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, has notified the go-

vernment that all the forts and arsenals in the State of North Carolina have, by his order, been seized. It is understood that all the federal property within her limits

A private letter was received here to-day from ex Se oretary Guthrie, of Kentucky. He gives it as his opinion, although he is decidedly opposed to it, that Kentucky will join the Confederate States. The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, he says, has aroused the entire secession element throughout the State, and many Union men are being carried along with the excitement of the hour. He gave it as his opinion that if Virginia should pass the ecession ordinance Kentucky will certainly follow

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

large numbers of strangers, principally office seekers, have formed themselves into companies, and are on duty to-night. General Nye, Cassius M. Clay, and Colonel Butterfield, of the New York Twelfth regiment, are in command of them. The object of this is to protect the city against certain military organizations said to exist in this city, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle.

The Secretary of War to-day accepted the services of the Twelfth regiment of New York. They will therefore immediately follow the Seventh regiment.

Earnest letters from distinguished parties have been addressed to the Governors of the border States, urging them to assume immediately a neutral position, to prevent further collision between the United and Confederate States, and also that they shall urge upon their sister States to send representatives to Congress, who shall be instructed to propose and aid proper terms of reconciliation. President Davis has also been addressed on the same subject by his personal and political friends, urging a co-operation in this plan, and that he shall do all in his power to suspend hostilities until the people of the whole country can have the opportunity of deciding upon terms of adjustment.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF AFFAIRS AT THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861. The Secretary of the Navy despatched Commodore Paulding some days since to the Gosport Navy Yard, to inspect the movements in and about the yard. The Commodore returned here this evening, direct from the scene of operations. He reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the vessels reported sunk across the channel at the mouth of Elizabeth river are only three light boats; that it was done yesterday, and that they will not obstruct the parage of vessels; that the Merrimac is not outside of the supposed obstruction, but inside, but will remove the vessels as easily as she would remove a web. One or two war vessels are moored a short distance from the dock at the Navy Yard, and their guns will protect the yard. The mouth of the river is also carefully guarded.

Captain Thornton Jenkins, who accompanied Com. Paulding to Gosport, also arrived here this even ing, direct from Norfolk. Five sloops are in harbor at Norfolk, with men and arms sufficient to protect and hold, the Norfolk Navy Yard. The authorities had given notice to the commander in charge of the yard, that they intended to take it. Captain Jenkins does not believe that it is in the power of the Virginians to capture it. Should they attempt it the vessels would blow them to atoms. The Com nander, as also those in charge of the vessels, understood the matter fully, and are ready for any emergency.

There is no such vessel as the Yorktown in the navy now. The story evidently emanated from the fact that a New York schooner of the same name was seized at Norfolk for privateering purposes.

The government have no official information up to tonight that any attempt whatever has been made to take the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. The report that it was taken this morning probably grew wholly out of the report of movements yesterday of large masses of men in Virginia towards Sarper's Ferry. Fight hundred volunteer troops from Pennsylvania ar-

ived here e-night, much to the gratification of the

people and the government. Three hunfred of home troops consist of flying artillery batteries as a cavalry corps. It is said that the graniest indignation was expressed by the secess onists of Baltir ore, at the fact that these troops we re allowed to P'ss through the city. A meeting of seccesionists was immediately held, and re- partions passed instructing the chairman to notify the Baltimore and Harrisburg Railroad Company, through their President, that they must not allow any more troops to pass over their road bound for Washington. The company will not only not heed this notice, but will

pass them over for nothing. It is reported that fifteen hundred more troops are on their way here, from New York and Massachusetts, and that they are expected to arrive in Baltimore to-night some time, and the secessionists of Baltimore are to resist their passage through that city. Union men of Baltimore have left here for that place this afternoon, to rally the Unionists, and join in repelling the secessionists in their attempt to close up the Northern gate way to the capital.

capital to-night from Virginia, and arrangements are making accordingly. The city is in a state of the

WASSINGTON, April 18, 1961. Captain Cullam, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp of General Scott, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and is officially announced as such to the army. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly. Mesars. Carille and Dent, delegates of the Virginia State Convention, arrived here this morning. They are of

the strongest Union sentiments, and their presence here at this time occasions much surprise. They say that there is no further use for them in the Convention, and Mr. Carlile remarked "That he left Richmond a sad It is the intention of the War Department to muster companies enough in this District to yield a force ap

The soldiers of the War of 1812 are about adopting s military organization, and offering their services for the defence of the seat of government.

Lieutenant Gwathmey, of Virginia, was yesterday stricken from the roll of the Navy. Lieutenants W. L. Bradford and Fitzgerald have re-

signed their commissions. ssachusetts and Rhode Island regiments and the Seventh regiment of New York are expected here imme-

ecial government messenger has just arrived from ola. There seems to be no doubt that troops have A spec been landed from the Brooklyn at Fort Pickens The clerks of the State Department have been formed

nto a guard for the protection of that building. Those of the Treasury have received orders immediately to repair to the Department on the first invasion or alarm. The clerks of the other departments are directed to be similarly watchful in addition to the military force that has been placed in the public buildings. The War Department officially announces the estal ishment of a new military department, to be called the Department of Washington. It consists of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, according

to the latter's original boundary, and therefore include the fenth infantry, is assigned to the command of the headquarters at Washington. Capt. Talbot, Assistant idjutant General, is relieved from the orders assigned him for duty in Oregon, and has reported to these headwarters according to orders. Major Beale, Paymaster of the army, resigned his com

night have excited much war feeling. Whatever may be the ground for such reports it is certain that the government is expeditiously making preparations for all emer The Kansas men now here, about six hundred in num ber, have formed a company called the Frontier Guarda

of the President's house. So many houses have been offered free of charge by citizens for the quartering of troops that it is un

eary to rent any more for that purpose.

Robert Murray has been appointed Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

GOVERNOR LETCHER'S PROCLAMATION. RICHMOND, April 18, 1861.

Governor Letcher has issued a preclam the President has no authority to call an extrac force to an offensive war against any foreign Power, and threaten to use this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates. Believing that the influences which perate cise her undoubted right to resume the powers guaran-teed by her peopld and due to her honor, that an im-

nents or companies to hold themselves in readiness for immediate order and to prepare for efficient service.

The proclamation is dated April 17.

THE WAR FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1861. Captain Pearson, of a Norfolk steamer, arrived in this city this morning. He reports that the main entrance to the harbor of Norfolk has been obstructed by the sinking of small boats by order of Governor Letcher. Captain Pearson says that he was compelled to go over the flats. and states that the object is to prevent the government

vessels leaving, as ordered. The Norfolk Custom House has also been broken into and a large quantity of guns stored there taken away.

The revenue cutter at Norfolk has also been boarded

LEXINGSON, April 17, 1861. Ex-Vice President Breckinridge writes from Richmond Ky., to a friend here:-"Kentucky should call a convention without delay, and Mr. Lincoln's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent a general civil war."

Mr. Breckinridge speaks in Lexington to morrow night Mr. Brecking on Saturday.

April 17, 1861.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad offers to transport troops and munitions of war for the Confederate States free of charge. The City Council has appointed a Military Board and

The Union flags on the steamers have all been bauled

appropriated \$50,000 for the defence of the city.

own, and the citizens are everywhere arming and volunteering for the defence of the South.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 17, 1861. The Eastern Arizona Convention met at Mesilla on the 16th, and was numerously attended.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the eceded States, and from Arizona's interest with the South she desires to become the territory o the So confederacy. She will not recognize Lincoln's adminis

The people of Western Arizona have been invited to join the movement. A vote on the resolutions will be taken on the second Monday in April.

Six companies of United States troops, under Maters

Smith and Sibley, are at Green Lake, near Indianola,

waiting for more companies from the upper frontier. Major Rhett, of the United States army, has resigned his position and offered his services to the Southern Con-

position and offered his services to the Southern Conederacy.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CLARKE.

[From the New Orleans Picayune of April 13.]

By the steamship Matagorda, we have the message of Governor Clarke to the Legislature of Texas. The following is a summary of its contents:—

Governor C recommends the issue of one million dollars of State bends to meet the present demands of the Treasury, and that the advaloren tax be increased from twelve and a half to twenty cents on the \$100 of value, and the poil tax be raised from fifty cents to one dollar per capita; also, the propriety of borrowing for State purposes the one tenth revenue which accrues annually to the capital of the school fund, which, under existing regulations, is loaned to railroad companies. He recommends that such amendments be made to the present tax have as will scoure the infailible and rigid collection of taxes; and subject to taxation every description of property which should not be especially exempted. He u gee that the law be so amended as to permit the tax payer to render his real property at a swern value, and pay the tax thereon to the Assessor and Collector of the county in which he resides.

An amendment of the laws for the organization of the militia is also recommended.

The attention and action of the Legislature is asked on

the following ordinances of the Convention, which require the aid of laws in order to give them full effect:—An ordinance respecting public respectly; and ordinance relating to custom house officers and custom revenues; an ordinance authorizing the purchase of arms for the und

relating to custom house officers and custom revenues; an ordinance authorizing the purchase of arms for the use of the State; an ordinance to provide in part for the defence of the frontier and of the State, and an ordinance relating to the laws of Texas.

The Governor asks the attention of the Legislature to the disposition of the property acquired by this State from the government of the United States. Among other things, there is a large number of horses and mules, now being kept in san Antonio, at a very heavy expense to the State. If they are not transferred to the government of the Confederate States, with all the other acquired property, the Governor thinks they should be furnished to the forces now about to enter the service. Districting the State for representatives in the Congress at Moutgomery is recommended.

TROCKEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Districting the State for representatives in the Congress at Montgomery is recommended.

TROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Galveston Civikan also furnishes the following:—
We learn that the Legislatire has so far advanced the business before it as to expect to adjourn next Monday. The bill to create Congressional districts has passed both houses. It is, we believe, the same bill that passed the Schate on the 4th lost.

The Loan bill has become a law, and Texas bonds will soon be abundant. The act authorizes one million of bonds to be sold redeemable in sixteen vears, and four bonds to be sold redeemable in sixteen vears, and four

soon be abundant. The act authorizes one million bonds to be sold, redeemable in sixteen years, and fo cents on a hundred dollars additional taxes levied-to p

soon be abundant. The act authorizes one million of bends to be sold, redeemable in sixteen years, and four cents on a hundred dollars additional taxes levied-to pay interest and principal.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to change the mode of assessing the taxes, and allowing all citizens to give in their lands for taxes in other counties in the county of their residence.

The bill to grant lands to encourage manufacturing establishments has passed both houses.

The Senate has passed both houses.

The Senate has passed both houses.

The Senate has passed connecting the Calveston, Houston and Henderson Railvoad, as its present terminus on one side of Houston, with the terminus of the Central Road on the other side.

MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The same paper of the fu b says:—
Captain Place, of the steamship Orizaba, from Indianola, reports the steamships Empire City, Star of the Steamship Fashion, chartered to convey the troops from Indianola on board the above named vessels, could not pass the bar on account of the heavy sea prevailing for the last few days.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SOUTHERN CON-GRESS. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CON-

FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
Whereas, an extraordinary occasion has occurred, renering it necessary and proper that the Congress of the confederate States shall convene to receive and act upon uch communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive. Confederate States shall convene to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation, convoking the Congress of the Confederate States for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Montragomery, on the 29th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to lake notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, this 12th day of April, Anno Do-mini 1861. JEFFERSON DAVIS. ini 1861.

By the President—R. Toomes, Secretary of State.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TREASON BILL. The following bill has passed the Pennsylvania Senate

DATE, REVISE AND AMEND THE PENAL LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, APPROVED THE THIRTT-FIRST DAY OF MARCH, ANNO DOMINO, ONE THOU-

THIS COMMONWEALTH, APPROVED THE THIRTTFIRST DAY OF MARCH, ANNO DOMINO, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in
General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the
authority of the same, That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the
protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other enemics of this State, or of the United States of America,
or who shall levy was against this State or government
thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any
enemies in open war against this State or the United
States, by joining their srmice, or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to entist for that purpose, or
by furnishing such enemies with arms and ammunition,
or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall
form or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State
or the United States of America into the hands or power
of any foreign enemy or any organized or protended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United
States, or shall give or send any intelligence
to the enemics of this State or of the
United States of America for that purpose, every person
so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be

vernment engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America for that purpose, every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars or both, at the discretion of the court—provided, that this act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall build, construct, after or fit out, or shall aid or assist in building, constructing, altering or shall aid or assist in building, constructing, altering or shall aid or assist in building, constructing, altering or shall aid or assist in building, constructing, altering or shall aid or assist of the purpose, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatsoever to make war in the United States of America, or to resist by force the execution of the laws of the United States, such person repersons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo an impringment at labor not exceeding the years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

PUBLIC FEELING IN DETROIT. [From the Detroit Free Press (dem.), April 13.]
It was a scene of excitement that followed the anwith emot on; then a gentleman in the orchestra seats proposed three cheers for the Union, which were responded to with the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm. The orchesta caught the inspiration, and started the national anthem, which was received with clapping of hands, stamping of feet, waving of handsechiefs, and every conceivable manifestation of enthusiasm. The other national airs followed, and were received with similar demonstration. The outburst was of course spontaneous, and could have been no more significant. It showed conclusively the sentiment of the popular mind. It fully demonstrated that the people are for the Union, now and always. During the evening other despatches were read from the stage, which were similarly received.

were read from the stage, which were similarly received.

Mr. Gregory and the American Crisis.

[From the London American, April 3.]

"President Davis" never made a greater mistake politically than to entrust the secrets of his embryo secssion movement to the honorable member for Galway, Mr. Gregory. The speech of that gentleman in the House of Commons in May last, soon after his return from America, will be remembered by many of our readers. Since the delivery of the speech, noticeable only for its misrepresentation of American character and American institutions, it has been ascertained that General Davis was the political teacher of the honorable member during his brief visit in the federal capital. The pupil was not a promising one, but he was the only one accessible to the sagacious and astute General; ant to this training Parliament is most probably indebted for that remarkable saying, that a large portion of the American people were in favor of introducing monarchical institutions.

Mr. Gregory made a secession speech in Parliament last May; and he followed that speech by a notice in the House, the present seesion, that he was about to offer resolutions recognizing the independence of the Southern confederation. That General Davis instigated these steps is a matter of conjecture; that the plan of secession was laid before the member from Ireland, when on his American visit, is unquestionable. A week's residence in this metropolis will disclose to the Commissioners, who are not only statesmen, but politicians, that General Davis has made an unfortunate choice of an English parliamentary champion.

Brooklyn City News.

THE SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.-The verdict of the Coroner's inquest on Ann Graham, who was supposed to have met apoplexy. There were no marks of violence, and from the evidence it would appear that the accused was hardly capable of inflicting any. The immediate cause of death, it is believed, was the result of habitual intemperance.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD .- Ro. tween 7 and 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, two Italians, named Joseph George and Joseph Justa, became engaged in a dispute at No. 19 Baxter street, and after some pretty pards, one of the party got up to leave the house and was soon followed into the street by the other. Here they again resumed the quarrel, when Justa seized a brick and threw it at George; the latter thereupon drew a dagand threw it at George; the latter thereupon drew a dag-ger and made a plunge at Justa, but Justa, observing his movements, caught the dagger in his hand. George quickly drew it through Justa's hand, nearly severing it. He then made a second plunge and succeeded in stabbling Justa in the breast, inflicting a wound which will, in all probability, prove fatal. The wounded man was con-veyed to the New York Hospital, and George arrested by officers Dingee and Hyde, and locked up to await the re-sult of Justa's injuries.

Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17, 1861.

The Pacific Telegraph Company was organized in this city to day, and the following persons elected directors:—
Hiram Sibley, Isaac Rutts, Josuah H. Wade, Isaac R. Ellwood, Chas, M. Stebbins, T. R. Wakker, J. H. Berryhill, Ed. Creighton, Samuel L. Selden, T. Adams, John H. Harris, Benj. J. Fichlin, Albert W. Bee, Jos. S. Graham, Jos. Melbery. At the meeting of directors, J. H. Wade was elected President, Hiram Sibley Vice President, and J. R. Ellwood Secretary and freasurer. Active measures will be taken to insure the completion of the California Company having oven secured to extend their line castward.

inaugurated on Monday last. After being sworn into

GENTIAMEN OF THE COTT COUNCIL—I presume that they who voted for me on Monday last know that I was not talking man, but a working man; and now, gentlemen, am here ready to go to work. A Lapy's Head in the Basker .—Mrs. Amelia S. Moderwell, a widow lady, who for years has been postmistress

at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., has been removed from the office by Honest Old Abo, to make room for a prominent wide-awake of that town. Mr. H. H. Fry is the new postmaster. .

Political Intelligence.

Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville Whig, has ann himself as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee. The parson belongs to the Bell and Everett party, and is strongly opposed to secession. He says he would go to Satan's dominions than go out of the Union.

of the black republican papers, stating in effect that the ship Good Hope, Captain Miller, was at Port Morant, Ja-maics, on the 4th inst., on her way from Calcutta to Savannah, with a load of coolies, consigned to Mr. Lamar. The paragraph further says that this is the first cargo of

The paragraph further says that this is the first cargo of coolies eyes shipped to this country. The truth of the story is that the Good Hope is taking a load of coolies te Sayannah I.a Mar, a sesport city in the island of Jamaica. How y mr. Narugal.—The Albany Journal says:—Nothing in life seems so hard as for a member of Congress to retire gracefully. When a man becomes a representative in Congress, even by chance, he claims a special city in the presentative in Congress, even by chance, he claims a special to feet that he has a vested right, and a refusal to give him a third term is regarded as an act of persecution and ingratitude. If a third term is accorded, and a fourth refused, the ex member is "sore-headed" for the remainder of his life.

tion adopted by the Convention of the people of Georgia at Savannah, on the 25d day of March, 1861, is to be sub mitted to a vote of the people of the State on the first Tuesday in July, 1861, being the 2d day of that month. mose who favor the adoption of the com for "ratification," and those opposed to it "no ratifica-

State Convention was thrown lute a fever in conseque of that body refusing to pass the ordinance for imme secession, and relieved bimself by offering the foll Resolved, That this [Convention is a nuisance, and should adjourn size dic immediately.

The Vots in Louisiana.—The votes for delegates to the

State Convention in Louisiana have been counted, and show the following result:-For secession. 20,448
For co-operation. 17,076

The vote is thirteen thousand short of that cast for President in November.
Newspaper Changes in Viedinia.—The Richmond Whig, heretofore a strong Union and conservative paper, in fact the organ of the Unionists as well as of the Union party, has gone over to secession. The Lexington Valley Star, the home organ of Governor Letcher, which has advocated Union dostrines, has also hoisted the secession flag. It is said that more will follow. SWARMS OF OFFICE SEEKERS .- There are about one hun-

greedy office seekers are clamorous for the situations.

Campaign Documers.—It appears, from the books in
the folding room of the United States House of Represenjatives, that there were received from the four political committees in Washington during the last Presidential campaign, from July 1 to November 1, 1860, 4,628,172 speeches and documents. The following is the number

dred and sixty places to be given out in the Boston Cus tom House, and it is calculated that over five thousand

ent by each committee:-government expense.

Supreme Court-Circuit.

STOCK NOTE OPERATIONS. Arrit 17.—Henry B. Heuston vs. Wm. R. Zaylor.—This was an action on a stock note, dated March 24, 1855, for \$1,201 50, payable on demand, which the defendant had deposited with plaintiff as collateral security, and with leave to sell at the Brokers' Board or at public or private sele, or otherwise, at his option, on the non-performance the promise, after notice of sixty days. The plaintiff h this stock (in the American Coal Company) until May 1858, when he sold it at public auction, at the Merchants Exchange. This action is now brought for the balance due on the note after crediting the proceeds of sale. The defendant claimed that the thirty days' notice had not been given, and that the stock was worth its par value (\$1,025), and that plaintiff had converted the stock by transerring it without his authority. The only question for the jury was whether the note of thirty days had been given. The defendant swore positively that he never had received the notice. The plaintiff proved by a witness, and also testified himself, that the notice was

never had received the notice. The plaintiff proved by a witness, and also testified himself, that the notice was given. Counsel for plaintiff, ex-Judge Dean; for defendant, Mr. Justice Palmer. The jury, in a few minutes, brought in a verdict for plaintiff for the whole amount claimed, and an allowance of five per cent.

The Judge stated that he understood one of the parties had not paid the court reporter. He supposed the parties were bound to pay the reporter.

Mr. Palmer said he did not want any such reporter, and didn't know any one was engaged.

Ex-Judge Dean said the reporter was employed for the benefit of the court; and the law says the parties are each liable to pay him \$5.

The Court said it so supposed; that was his view of the law though he had not read it.

Mr. Palmer said the supposed the attorneys in the case were not liable; if the party chose to pay him he could. The Court said the attorneys were liable for fees to the officers of the court, sheriff, &c.

Mr. Palmer said there was a special statute in regard to sheriff's fees.

Mr. Dean said they had paid their share, they always the party than always they had paid their share, they always the party than always the party than always they had paid their share.

Mr. Palmer said there was a special to sheriff's fees.

Mr. Doan said they had paid their share; they always preferred to pay as they went along.

Mr. Palmer said he had no occasion for a reporter, he had a young man who took ample notes for him.

The Court said there was no doubt but it was right, and the parties were liable for the fees of the reporter. It had been so decided by Judge Daly lately. He had supposed the attorneys were liable, and directed Mr. Palmer to inform his client that the fees must be paid.

Paimer to inform his client that the fees must be paid.

Southern Pacific Railroad.—At a meeting of the stock holders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, held in New Orleans on the 2d inst., the President of the company, Col. V. K. Stephenson, in the course of a brief history of the organization, said if secession had been postponed for thirty days the friends of the enterprise would have obtained from Congress all they desired. The resources of the company for the completion of their great work were thus stated by Mr. Stephenson:—

1. The Pacific Railroad bill, passed by the House of Representatives, secured to this company thirty-six millions of dollars and the right of way through the Territories, with a grant of land amounting in the aggregate to about fifteen millions of acres.

2. A contract had been made with a wealthy French Company, Mears. E. de Beliot, Des Minleres Bro. & Co., which secured the rapid construction of the road to the Facific Ocean. These French capitalists, under this contract, agreed to furnish \$1,200,000 to pay for the fifty miles of road now being built by De Graff & Co., leaving a surplus to meet contingencies.

When, however, the political affairs of the nation first assumed their present threatening aspect, the Mears. E. de Bellot & Co. declined to engage in the enterprise, but wrote that they were ready to confirm the contract upon receiving evidence of the restoration of peace and of a permanent government.

Mr. Stephenson proposed as a relief for the existing embarrassments of the company that every man who held stock in the road should subscribe for as much more as would be equal to an advance of one dollar on each share of his stock; a proposition which is said to be favorably entertained.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—We took a trip into the country on Saturday, passing through Morgan and Scott counties, and a short distance into Pike, and were enabled to make some personal examination into the condition and prospects of the growing wheat. All the farmers with whom we conversed agree in the belief that the prospects for an excellent crop could not well be better at this time; and, as an extra quantity was planted, should no untoward event happen our State will rejoice it an unusual and abundant crop of the great staple of the Northwest. Everything has been thus far farceable to its preservation and growth; a little rain and the absence of severe cold weather are all that is now required to insure its safety. The prospects are favorable, also, at present for a fruit crop, though the contingencies which may yet arise to destroy the peaches are so many and various that it is too early yet to hazard a reliable opinion. The season, however, opens much more propitiously for the farmers and gardeners than did the last.—Springfield State Journal.

The Burned Mans.—The Pestmaster at Pitisburg, Pa-, in an official announcement relative to the mails from that city, bound on their way East on the 20th ult, mays there were registered tetters, containing valuable enclosures, directed to the following persons:—John Freel and Casseus & Fischer, New York city: John M. Hamblin, Wm. R. Acton, Lang & Maguire and Jas. H. Clark, Philadelphia; Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.; G. E. Barry & Co., Bowers, Wilkins & Co., and C. Fetts & Co., Wilmington, Del. The mails from the office were the entire mail for Philadelphia and those for the Eastern and Northern counties of the State, as well as for New Jersey and Delaware.

The Columbus (Miss.) Democrat urges Gover to proceed at once to raise the million of dolla-ized to be raised by the State Convention of a and to advance it as a loan to the gavernm

RAYAGES OF DIFFERENA.—The Hon. William Alle resentative in Congress from the Piqua (Ohio) within the last two months has lost his whole four children by that dreadful scourge, diptheria.

The seizure of powder and provisions for the South, by